

Honolulu Star-Bulletin

RILEY H. ALLEN

EDITOR

WEDNESDAY DECEMBER 3, 1913

I think that we should treat our minds as innocent and ingenious children whose guardians we are; be careful what objects and subjects we thrust on their attention.—Thoreau.

VOTE FOR THE GREATER CHAMBER

A well-known and public spirited citizen of Honolulu, whose knowledge of the need for local improvement work in this city is at least as comprehensive as that of any other resident, declares that if for but one reason, the Chamber of Commerce and Merchants' Association should carry out the plan of amalgamation. He says:

"Not until we get a unified and driving force behind our public officials to direct the improvement work of Honolulu is the city safe from the perils of insular conditions."

He points out the vast areas of land west of Nuuanu street,—agricultural land, swamp land, inside blocks of dwelling-houses. He points to undrained sections where no streets or roads can now penetrate because of Honolulu's archaic policy of trying to build streets and roads from the general fund and eternally running short of the necessary money. He points to sections whose inhabitants know little of the local improvement idea and less of its value. He sees the need for city-wide education along the lines of good sanitary observance.

And he sees the need of an organization which shall embrace in its intelligently-built structure the central improvement committee. He sees the tremendous backing that improvement clubs could secure from a Greater Chamber of Commerce. Without losing their individuality, their responsiveness to the needs of their own particular sections of the city, the clubs, with their central organization a committee of the Greater Chamber, could get immediate and effective action from the municipality.

The Merchants' Association will hold a meeting tomorrow afternoon to settle the question of whether or not the association shall join hands with the Chamber of Commerce for this greater organization.

Settle it right! Settle it in favor of the Greater Chamber!

DELAYING THE PRESIDENT

President Wilson's message to Congress yesterday furnishes negative proof that his program of legislation laid out nearly a year ago has been upset.

The delay in the passage of the currency bill by the senate is responsible for the upsetting. It is no secret that the president hoped and expected both the tariff and currency reform bills to be passed by Congress at the extra session, leaving the regular session free for other matters. Chief of these other matters is that of monopoly legislation.

As long ago as last spring the president began work on his message to be presented at the opening of the regular session. Those who have been close to Mr. Wilson understood that the principal subject of that message would be what the administration calls "regulated competition." The president, in fact, outlined his ideas in the series of articles published in the World's Work under the title of "The New Freedom." He had meant to clear away the slate of tariff and currency questions so that the party could begin to write its record on trusts and monopolies.

But Senator O'Gorman, Senator Hitchcock and a few other Democrats, together with a number of Republicans, insisted that time enough had not been given in the extra session for consideration of the currency bill. The president undoubtedly made a hard fight to secure final action, but the senate declined to be hurried. Consequently the currency question is arising in the regular session and must be settled before monopolies can be taken up.

His message yesterday, aside from a statement on the Mexican situation, dealt with comparatively little. He indorsed presidential primaries and urged government-owned railroads to open up and develop the resources of Alaska. Neither subject presents great legislative difficulties.

The matter of regulating competition will doubtless not be made the subject of a message until such a time as the completion of currency legislation is a matter of a few days only.

BUSINESS AND THE CLEAN TOWN

A California real estate firm, which advertises that its town has no saloons, received a letter from a man in another town saying that the

firm was attacking the state's products, mentioning grapes, hops and barley. This is the reply the man received:

"You state that we are cranks who dwell on what the other fellow should do. Not so, friend Simpson. If you prefer saloons and a bunch of drunken loafers, you will find plenty of places more to your taste than Corning. We are looking principally for a class of people who are broad-minded enough to appreciate the benefit of a clean town, whether they are church men or not."

"You state that we are knocking against the products of our state. Another sad mistake on your part. Barley is better feed for the four-legged hog than it is for a two-legged one, and we trust that all the other products will find a market without ruining our greatest and best product—our boys and girls."

"Now, Mr. Simpson, we are of the opinion if you were to travel around and study conditions existing, both in wet and dry towns, you would soon see the folly of your position and undoubtedly change your views in the matter. Ask yourself this question, 'Have I a boy to furnish the saloons?' The saloon can't run without boys. Think it over, old man, and keep your eye on 'Corning, the Clean Town.'"

GREAT BRITAIN IN 1915

British change of heart—a change, at least, in important quarters—upon the proposal to participate in the San Francisco exposition in 1915, is foreshadowed in the following from the London Times:

"We are glad to find that an influential British committee has now been formed, as will be seen from the announcement given elsewhere in our columns, to press upon the government the importance of altering its decision not to take part in the Panama International Exhibition at San Francisco in 1915. In August, after Sir Edward Grey's explanation of that decision in the house of commons, we described it as an 'error of judgment,' and urged that representative British merchants and manufacturers should take steps to obtain a reconsideration by the government of a policy which appeared to us thoroughly ill-advised. It would not be the first time for such a course, since in the case of the St. Louis exhibition of 1904 the British government also began by declining to take an official part, and eventually, having been enlightened as to the desirability, changed its attitude with satisfactory results. In the same way, since ministers were last questioned on the subject in parliament, public opinion in this country, as well as opinion among people directly interested, has become steadily more convinced in favor of a proper British exhibit at San Francisco, with sufficient backing from the government to make it worthy of the British nation. It will be for the organizing committee which has now been brought together to make it clear to the government that its refusal to take part, however intelligible a few months ago, was based on reasons which were largely misconceptions. Fortunately this is a case in which an initial error is easily retrievable."

"The reduction in the American tariff, with all its possibilities for the extension of British trade in the United States, is itself a new fact of sufficient weight to change the momentum of our policy on such a question. All the reasons, set out in preceding articles, for a specially cordial participation in a celebration in which the United States as a nation is anxious for us to take a prominent share are still valid. The first idea prevalent in America, that the government's decision reflected British pique at the dispute over the Panama tolls, has, we are convinced, been removed. The first idea prevalent in the mind of our own government, that there was no sufficient desire here for British representation, and that the occasion would not justify the cost, must be disappearing with further knowledge. It will be for the newly-organized British committee to provide the government with an opportunity to retrace its steps."

Time will demonstrate that the six years that Governor Frear spent in office witnessed some remarkable achievements for the territory. The last year of Mr. Frear's administration was undoubtedly his most popular. His tax-laws may be abstruse but there was no indirectness about some of his methods during the last legislature.

Those Democrats who would rather be right than secretary are invited to hold up their hands.

Letters OF THE WEEK

[The Star-Bulletin invites free and frank discussion in this column on all legitimate subjects of current interest. Communications are constantly received to which no signature is attached. This paper will treat as confidential signatures to letters if the writers so desire, but cannot give space to anonymous communications.]

THE REVELL CASE.

Editor Honolulu Star-Bulletin.

Sir: Kindly permit me to draw attention to one feature of the Revell case which might be misunderstood. Mr. Revell was referred to as a church worker and active in Epworth League work. Common justice demands that this should be emphatically denied, so far as it relates to the present. He has had nothing whatever to do with Epworth League work for over two years, has done no work of any kind in the church during that time and has rarely attended church during the past year or more.

I am informed that Mr. Revell came to Honolulu under a cloud but this fact was kept quiet by the few who knew it. The people of the church which I am proud to serve as pastor took a very kindly interest in Mr. Revell from the very beginning and have helped him in many ways. Knowing something of his financial embarrassments, I have had several earnest interviews with him during the past month and have urged him to play the game to live economically, to pay his debts, etc. He promised he would do all this and was apparently sincere.

Our church people in trying to help him have simply done what we are commanded to do by the Master of men. There are some unfair, prejudiced, unkind, thoughtless individuals who very foolishly and idiotically throw their dirty flings and gibes at the Church of Christ when someone who has been identified with it in the past goes wrong. They seem to forget that there is a vast difference between a "professed Christian" and a "Christian." No man is a Christian who consciously does wrong whether he belongs to any church or not. One-twelfth of the apostolic band were hypocritical and I am sure that the modern evangelical church does not contain that relative number of hypocrites. The church asks no man for pity—it simply asks for the same impartial judgment and fair consideration which men of affairs give to other organizations and institutions in human society.

If Mr. Revell had kept in close fellowship with the church and its work, and if his life was guided by Christian ideals he never would have got within a million miles of his terrible fall. The Honolulu Iron Works were very kind to him. They showed him every courtesy and consideration. No reasonable man is inclined to blame the Honolulu Iron Works because they thus treated him courteously, raised his salary and did everything which a business firm could do to make a man out of him. Neither should the church suffer any reproach because the good folk in it tried to help and encourage him to make the building of Christian manhood the supreme task of his life. These remarks are prompted by some silly slurs which some men have indulged in because Mr. Revell has been in the past related to the church. If such men had more brains they would reach saner conclusions.

For Mrs. Revell and the two precious children who are so deeply wronged we all have the most tender sympathy. If one-half of the reported misdeeds of Mr. Revell are true, it is hard for the most kindly heart to have scant sympathy for Mr. Revell. He has proved to be a modern Judas in the treatment of the best friends he ever had. But retribution will overtake him as it will eventually all wrongdoers. The Old Book was right in declaring that "the way of transgressors is hard." What every young man in Honolulu needs more than all else besides is to govern his thinking and acting by the principles of the greatest teacher and philosopher of the ages—Jesus Christ.

R. ELMER SMITH,
Pastor First Methodist Episcopal Church.

RAFFLES AND THE LAW.

Editor Honolulu Star-Bulletin.

Sir: When the ministers of this city take notice of a local condition and say that it is wrong and against the law there are certainly prospects that there will be something doing, or ought to be doing, in this territory there is a law against raffles, which law seems to be made for the few and not the many, or for the many and not for the few, all according to the point of view of the person "interested." The fact that the defiers of the law are church members or Elks should not act as an excuse for doing what the Orientals or common people would be arrested for. There should be no exemption on any

law that is passed by our legislature. At this particular time when we are boosting and boasting our city there is nothing that will make a man's faith sort of back-water any quicker than the "winking" at the open breaking of laws by the favored. How would you feel boosting for an apple that had a lovely skin, which you knew was rotten at the core?

At the present moment there are three distinct and different raffles going on in this city. The tickets are being openly sold, there being no attempt at concealment. It is claimed that they are in the interests of charity, but is that any excuse for breaking the laws of the land?

It has been stated that there are laws here for the different classes of people. Is that so?

FAIRNESS.

CONGRESS AND STATE LAWS.

Editor Honolulu Star-Bulletin.

Sir: Not so long since, you published a paper of mine delivered before the Social Science Association on "Judicial Control of Legislation." That paper was necessarily very condensed. Much left out perhaps would have been more interesting than some things put in. I therein tried to show that Madison had more influence in the formation of the constitution than any other man in the convention. He was the only man that kept full notes of the proceedings of the convention. He was also the last surviving member of those that formed that great instrument. It was shown in my paper that Madison favored a council of revision to declare laws unconstitutional, or of bad policy, inoperative and of no effect unless passed by a very extraordinary majority of the congress on review.

There was one other important principle that came up in the convention, and was debated at length, which I think might be of some interest to those who have read my former paper. This was whether Congress should be given the right to declare statutes of the various commonwealths null and void. Madison offered a resolution to this effect, which was supported by most of the deputies from the more important and larger states. It was left undecided. In a very long letter to Jefferson, of October 24, 1787, after the constitution had been sent out to the various states, Mr. Madison explained to his friend all the provisions of the instrument that had been so laboriously made. This letter is more definite and explicit as a commentary on the work done than any one of the numbers of the Federalist. When he comes to the principle that he worked for, to give the power to Congress to declare any law of the state nugatory, he says: "It may be said that the judicial authority, under our new system, will keep the states within their proper limits, and supply the place of a negative on their laws. The answer is, that it is more convenient to prevent the passage of a law than to declare it void after it has passed; that this will be particularly the case, where the law aggrieves individuals, who may be unable to support the appeal against a state to the supreme judiciary; that a state which would violate the legislative rights of the Union would not be very ready to obey a judicial decree in support of them, and that a recurrence to force, which, in the event of disobedience would be necessary, is an evil which the new constitution meant to exclude as far as possible."

A constitutional negative on the laws of the states seems equally necessary to secure individuals against encroachments on their rights."

This forecast of Madison seems indeed prophetic. There are many instances in which statutes of the states have transgressed Congressional statutes and even the constitution. And there are two or three notable instances that gave the president and judiciary great concern as to the outcome of matters. It will be seen from Madison's attitude in the convention, and his writings after, that he was in favor of making even a stronger centralized power of the federal government than was done in the convention.

M. M. SQUITT.

PATRONESSES ARE ACCEPTING WORK FOR GRAND ELKS' BALL

It was announced this morning that replies are steadily coming in from those ladies who have been asked to act as patronesses at the Mardi Gras and Charity Ball which the local lodge of Elks intends giving in the new national guard armory New Year's eve, and it is expected that the list will be completed by the end of this week. Queen Liliuokalani, in a letter to the committee in charge, has signified her intention of assisting.

A meeting of the committee in charge was held yesterday at which

FOR RENT

Kalaheua Avenue	4 bedrooms	\$60.00
Piikoi Street	3 bedrooms	\$45.00
Aloha Lane	2 bedrooms	20.00
Tantalus	3 bedrooms	45.00

FOR SALE

College Hills	House and lot	7350.00
Wilder Ave. & Kewalo St.	House and lot	7500.00
Anapuni Street	House and lot	4500.00
Piikoi Street	House and lot, including furniture	6500.00
Punahou Street	House and lot	8000.00
Young Street	House and lot	3500.00
Young Street	House and lot	2500.00
Parker Street, College Hills	Lot	2500.00

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QUITE A NOVEL AND UNIQUE PRESENT

time several matters of business pertaining to the event were brought up. The building committee was represented by Walter Emory, who made a report to the effect that the floor of the new armory would be in readiness for the ball on New Year's eve. John Hughes, Stanley Stephenson and T. J. McGrath, who have charge of lighting and building, reported that they have a scheme on foot which will be a distinct surprise. Vaudeville and cabaret features will be under the supervision of D. W. Doubleday, while M. H. Drummond and Walter E. Drake are in charge of the refreshments. From every standpoint, the coming event will be the largest and most successful of its kind to be given by the local Elks, and the proceeds of the ball will be devoted to assisting some local charity.

See this Property

Large "L" shaped lot for sale; fronts on Kinau and Piikoi streets. It will pay you to look at this land.

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Two lots at Kaimuki one block from car line, each 75 x120, for cash..... 1100

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